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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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AS TO PARTY MANAGEMENT.

The proposal to rule public officials out of the management of the Republican party in Hawaii, is one to deprive it of competent men without making sure of getting equally good ones in their place. With officials barred, the choice would lie between business and professional men and office-seekers; but as business and professional men give little time to politics, except in periods of great excitement, and cannot be relied upon for the drudging tasks of organization, the actual alternative to the office-holder is the office-seeker.

Between the two, as a rule, the office-holder is the most to be desired, if honest, because he has already proved his metal, has had his claims tested by the voters or the appointing power, and has standing or "pull" with the rank and file which he can use to the advantage of his ticket. Generally speaking there is no such rivalry between office-holders as there is between office-seekers, and, in working for victory at the primaries or the polls, they pull together. With the job-chasing element the effort is to use the party organization for its own benefit at the polls; that is to say, each candidate who has a voice in the organization tries to use the party to elect himself or his combine, rather than as is usually the case with the office-holders, to elect the entire ticket. It is in view of this fact that the Democrats, in the late canvass, made such an outcry against Laue's proposal to become chairman of their Territorial Committee while also their nominee for Congress. Nobody wants a man who is running for office to dictate the fortunes of his colleagues on the ticket; and as a rule the services of a man actually in office, if he is honest and capable, are eagerly sought.

Thus it happens in national nominating conventions that Senators, Congressmen and Governors of States and Territories have the decisive voice. In State nominating conventions the executive and legislative branches of the Government are always well-represented. Generally the Republican party has had an office-holder for its national chairman, a New, a Carter, a Quay or a Hanna. In Mr. Cortelyou's case he went out of office temporarily while managing the campaign; but he belongs, distinctively to the office-holding class.

The only excuse aside from scandalous conduct which can be made for such a rule against office-holders as is proposed for Hawaii, is that of offensive partisanship. But neither of these charges can stand against the men to whom the local effort is particularly directed. They are good men and have done well in campaign work without showing partisan bitterness. For years many of them have been building up the party, by the legitimate use of the influence their offices give them. Even if we admit that there are better men among the office-holders, are we to make the rule that, as soon as they have won, have proved their political ability and got into power, we must deprive the party of a chance to benefit by their further services?

It would be well for those who have been misled in this matter to consider also whether the loss to party management of the men who contributed most to the electoral result last November would be compensated for by the promotion to the rank of leaders of Jim Quinn and the Minute Men of Paddy Ryan's club.

NEW BUSINESS ETHICS.

The Star takes a tone of uncalled-for bitterness in dealing with the efforts of Alexander Young to sell his hotel to the Federal Government, accusing him of trying to steal a march on the people of Honolulu who, it believes, have the vested right to intervene between Mr. Young and the customer he has sought for the sale of his private property.

The Advertiser does not approve of the choice of the Alexander Young Hotel for a Federal building, but it knows of no reason, if Mr. Young wishes to sell it for that purpose, why he should ask the permission of the local public. He is not dealing with the Government or the people of Hawaii but with the Government of the United States, which undertakes to suit its own business convenience in such matters. If the Government's choice shall not be satisfactory, the local public will be at liberty to protest to Washington and may make its protests effective; but it has no call to abuse the man who is trying to sell or to assume that because he did not about his private business from the house-tops he is guilty of bad faith.

Let us hope that the gentlemen who are in private negotiations with the Federal Government to sell their beach and hill lots for forts will not also incur the charge of treachery because they did not first call a public meeting, hire a brass band, and humbly ask the consent of their fellow-citizens of Honolulu.

Judge Dole sustains the segregation laws. It is good news.

AS TO RUBBER.

Hawaii is beginning to take so much interest in India rubber, especially in view of the advance in prices and the growing demand for the product, that the figures prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor regarding the quantity and value of rubber imported into the United States during the current year and for several years past, will anticipate a common local inquiry. These figures show that in both quantity and value the imports of the year about to end will probably exceed those of any earlier year. The largest importation in any complete fiscal year is 55,250,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1901, and the highest value in any earlier year is \$1,757,520 in 1899. In the calendar year about to end, however, the indications are that the quantity imported will reach 60,000,000 pounds and the value more than \$4,000,000. In the ten months ending with October the quantity of crude rubber imported is practically 50,000,000 pounds, or, to be exact, 49,551,326 pounds, and the value was \$3,415,180.

In the latest month for which figures are available, October, the quantity imported was 5,397,981 pounds, and the value \$3,450,840; so that if the figures of October are an index to the prospective figures for November and December, it seems likely that the total quantity of India rubber imported during the calendar year will reach 60,000,000 pounds, and the value exceed \$4,000,000.

In addition to this, sundry substitutes for crude rubber are, in very recent years, being brought in in large quantities. "Gutta percha," or "East Indian gum," a product of Borneo, which is used in conjunction with India rubber in certain lines of manufacture, has in recent years been imported in rapidly increasing quantities. The rapid increase in its use is indicated by the fact that the quantity imported into the country had been so small that the Bureau of Statistics made no separate record of it prior to 1899, when only 6,000,000 pounds were recorded as having been imported. In 1900 the quantity was 8,761,733 pounds; in 1903, 13,841,817 pounds, and in the ten months of the present calendar year for which figures are available the quantity imported was 12,265,501 pounds.

Under modern methods much of the India rubber used in shoes, garments, and otherwise may now be recovered and by certain processes made fit for further use, and the extent to which this is now being done is indicated by the fact that the importations of "old and scrap rubber fit only for remanufacture," which amounted in 1894 to less than 2,000,000 pounds, were in the fiscal year 1904 over 20,000,000 pounds.

While Brazil furnishes a much larger share of the rubber imported into the United States than does any other country, the share that country contributes of the grand total of our imports of that article is probably not so large as generally supposed. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that of the 49,551,326 pounds of crude India rubber imported into the United States during the ten months ending with October, 1904, 28,282,456 pounds came from Brazil, while Africa, Central America, certain other of the South American countries, and the East Indies supplied the remainder. Practically all of the rubber which originated in Africa came by way of Europe, being accredited to various European countries, though of course in no case produced in those countries.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics credit the United Kingdom with over 6,000,000 pounds and other European countries with over 11,000,000 pounds, none of which of course was produced in those countries, since India rubber is solely a tropical product. Most of the 17,000,000 pounds credited to Europe comes from the African colonies of certain European countries, though in some cases from colonies in the East Indies.

The rapid growth in the importation and use of India rubber in the United States is shown by the following table, which gives the quantity and value of rubber imported at five-year intervals from 1874 to 1904:

IMPORTS OF INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, CRUDE, INTO THE UNITED STATES AT QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS, 1874 TO 1904.

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.
1874.....	14,191,320	6,196,729
1879.....	14,878,584	6,068,088
1884.....	24,574,025	13,736,004
1889.....	32,339,503	12,387,131
1894.....	34,256,546	15,162,333
1899.....	55,250,000	32,941,626
1904.....	49,551,326	41,049,434

A further evidence of the rapid growth in the use of rubber in the manufacturing industries of the United States is shown by the fact that the number of establishments manufacturing rubber and elastic goods has increased from 90 in 1880 to 262 in 1900; the capital employed, from \$6,000,000 in 1880 to \$39,000,000 in 1900; the cost of materials used, from \$9,000,000 in 1880 to \$33,000,000 in 1900; and the value of products, from \$13,750,000 in 1880 to \$52,500,000 in 1900. Practically all of this large manufacture is absorbed by the home market, the exports of rubber manufactures having amounted to only \$4,435,590 in the fiscal year 1904, while the imports of manufactures of rubber amounted in the same year to \$1,157,042.

A lot of government employees sitting in solemn session to give advice to Governor Carter are better described as being ridiculous than in any other way. The idea of a public wanting to influence the executive by means of a party organization and having to do it through committees composed of the executive's appointees is calculated to destroy public confidence in the party organization.—Star.

Oh, we don't know. Better recommendations of a committee of office-holders than that of men who have no more sense of responsibility for good government than to endorse the job-seeking applications of nine embezzlers in four years. No committee of office-holders, for instance, would have ever joined hands with the Home Rulers to force Wright and the two Boys into Governor Dole's administration.

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.

The best work done in the late campaign was achieved by Lorrin Andrews and Sam Johnson, who took a district where the split ticket movement was very strong and persuaded the voters that they had better risk the straight ticket, with all its faults, than to let any Home Ruler in. Both these gentlemen were and are office holders. Other very active local men for the party last fall were Secretary Atkinson, Deputy Attorney General Rawlins and Representatives Harris and Andrade. Without them all the ticket, with which widespread dissatisfaction existed, might have been badly hurt. With them the ticket had a tremendous run. Such a record as that, made anywhere else, would have put these gentlemen into undisputed leadership.

Now the proposition is to turn them out bodily. They are to be punished for the crime of victory. Because they have shown special political expertise they are to be denied a further chance to use it. At least that is the program of a few malcontents, who aim at the control of the party organization. If the people know what they are about, as they generally do when they are dealing with the little Bulletin crowd—a group that has never yet had strength enough to carry a primary in this town that any one else wanted—if the people know what they are about, we say, they will turn this bunko game down. And they will do it the more readily because they understand that the factional motive is to get control of the party organization for county election purposes. Since last fall the job chasers have made up their minds that a yellow dog could be elected on the Republican ticket and they propose to go in for the spoils, caring nothing whether the nominees of the party are honest and competent or not. They no longer fear bolts. The independent vote has no more terrors for them. The time has come, they think, to throw off all masks and go into the field with their loot bags wide open. It will be a heap easier to do this if men like Lorrin Andrews, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Harris, etc., are out of the way. We do not deny that there are some good men in the movement against the office holders. John Hughes is one of these. But because a well meaning voter has been misled is no cause for overlooking the plots of the ill meaning voters who are using him as a decoy.

The principle of keeping good organizers when you have them applies to this case as to most others. Such people are hard to find. It does not pay to turn them down to suit the private ambitions of men who want a chance but are not fit for it. So far as county government is concerned it will be bad enough for the taxpayers even when well managed, but heaven knows what it would be like in the hands of the political hordes who are now plotting the overthrow of the safest political leaders the party has, for the sake of an open door to the county treasury.

The Russians seem imbued with the idea that the Japanese cannot endure the cold weather. As a matter of fact most of the troops operating under Oyama in the North, either came from the snowy provinces of Japan or have been inured to cold by garrison service there. Those who recall the loss of a Japanese battalion in a blizzard near Amur two or three years ago, will appreciate the rigorous weather training which the little brown men have been ever since the present war began looting up on the horizon of the future. Beyond this the Japanese troops are warily clad and make good use of the innumerable stone villages which dot the field of war, sleeping fifteen or twenty in each room. During the war of ten years ago, they operated about Mukden and kept in good health despite the fact that the thermometer sometimes fell to thirty-five degrees below zero. It was a hard winter but the Japanese troops went through it as if to the manner born.

The effectiveness of the Advertiser's proposal to protest after the mischief has been done is of the kind that ought to commend it to Mr. Young. He will no doubt be satisfied if no protest is made until after he has sold his building to the United States.—Star.

Who said no protest should be made? Not the Advertiser, which pointed out that the only way to accomplish anything is to protest at Washington, not to abuse Mr. Young for trying to sell his private property to a good customer. Hawaii's business is not with him but with the United States.

The chorus of voices calling for Secretary Atkinson to remain in Washington to assist Hawaiian legislation through Congress, seems to have made so much noise that no one could think of William Haywood.—Star.

Mr. Haywood represents the planters and does it well. He is not hired to represent the general interests of the Territory. For that purpose Mr. Atkinson is highly qualified, is on the ground and is willing to act. Why not give him a show?

An evening paper which has always promoted the efforts of thieves to get control both of the party and the government is anxious to have the present office-holders, against whose honesty nothing can be said, excluded from Republican leadership. No one wonders why. The point of interest is what particular group of scoundwags the paper is trying to put in.

The latest Hawaiian bill was introduced by Congressman Hepburn. The whereabouts of the Territorial Delegate is not known, but inquiry at the holiday football games and various other games might bring results.

Pinkham's flurry of explanations to the Board of Health about his uninvited machine may have been made to that body because it owns such a big stock of disinfectants. We can think of no other reason.

If Fort street is ever carried up the Pauoa valley, most Honolulu people will be astonished to find what a beautiful valley it is and how easily access to Tantalus might be had from it.

VARDAMAN AGAIN.

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi goes to great lengths in his efforts to keep his name before the people, and some of his public utterances recall Tillman and Penoyer at their worst. Vardaman first boomed into notice by opposing the education of "niggers" on the ground that the trained mind made the black man a dangerous member of society; and lately he has fled another bid for notoriety by gratuitously affronting the President of the United States—a device which won Governor Penoyer of Oregon a brief period of lurid publicity several years ago.

It seems that when President Roosevelt was at the St. Louis fair he was struck with the beauty of the Mississippi building. The fact was noted by President Francis, who wrote about it to Governor Vardaman. The reply of that astonishing official was as follows: It is of course gratifying to the people of Mississippi to know that they have done one thing that the President of the United States approves. Doubtless the President's admiration of the Mississippi building is due to his admiration of Jefferson Davis, of whose last home it is a replica.

The irrelevancy of this is what the reader notices first. There is nothing in point about the second sentence save the Governor's spleen. Several papers do not understand what Vardaman was aiming at, but he probably referred to the fact that President Roosevelt, many years ago, had a curt epistolary passage with the ex-Confederate chieftain. But to drag such a reminiscence into a matter which involved no more than the President's admiration for a typical Mississippi home, was to go a long way around to be offensive and then only to succeed in being clumsily rude.

When the late Robert Wilcox was Hawaii's delegate in Congress he proposed federal appropriations for the care of the lepers, and for the study of leprosy, and the Advertiser roundly abused him for it. Now it abuses Delegate Kalaniana'ole because he didn't introduce a bill for the same purpose. The Advertiser seems angry that in spite of its purported support of Kalaniana'ole in the last campaign, he was elected.—Star.

Why not tell the truth? The Advertiser opposed the Wilcox measure to turn over the control of the Leper Settlement to the United States government. The present scheme is quite different.

If any British naval officer was on board the Hatsuwa when that battleship sank it must have been in the capacity of an attaché or a guest. No foreign officers have been employed in the Japanese war marine since the day of Admiral James. Nor are there any in the army. The Japanese have no more need of them than the English, Germans or Americans have.

Will Bishop Willis raise an indignant voice against the forcible annexation of the Tonga islands? We wot not. Despite the strenuous way that he reproached the United States for violating the sacred rights of Hawaii the chances are he will be on hand bright and early to give the British freebooters the solace of his Episcopal benediction.

At least a half day's notice might be given to residents of sections where water is to be shut off temporarily, so that they may draw in advance sufficient water for household purposes. The notice in this morning's Advertiser, to about half the population of the city, will be too late for readers of this paper to receive any benefit from it.

The last native independent island power in the Pacific will disappear from the map when Tonga is annexed to Great Britain.

Appropos of a current question it may be said that newsboys sold papers on the streets of Honolulu as early as April 1893.

So long as the beet sugar vote is respected, Congressmen will hesitate to reduce the sugar duties. The question is one to be decided, in the main, by politics.

If Russia manages to double-track the Siberian railway the maintenance of 600,000 men in Manchuria ought not to be difficult.

Was a dollar the former ruling market price for letting an arrested Chinaman go?

One of the stories told of the late Lafcadio Hearn, author of "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation," goes back to the days of his newspaper work in Cincinnati. Sent off on an assignment, Hearn would very likely come back with another story; but he would write it in such vivid, brilliant and graphic English that his work became the standard by which that of others was measured. A steely-jack who was going to climb to the top of a high church steeple to repair it boasted to anxious sympathizers that he would willingly carry up a man on his back. The city editor refused Hearn the assignment, which the latter eagerly besought, but finally allowed him to go, and Hearn clasped his arms around the steeple-jack's neck and was landed on top of the steeple amid the cheers of the observing thousands. By and by he descended and wrote a three column article of vivid, glowing description of the city as seen from that point of view. The thing was literature and was recognized as such by everyone who read it. One little circumstance which its readers did not know was that Hearn could see about five feet and no more from the end of his nose, and that his description of the city was pure imagination.

SPRAINED ANKLE, STIFF NECK, LAME SHOULDER.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when troubled with any one of these ailments. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on Ewa shares will be paid December 30.

A block of 100 Ewa shares were sold on the Exchange yesterday at \$25.

All government offices will be closed on Monday, December 26 and January 2.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Alexander Isenberg for an At-Home, Dec. 23, from 4 to 6, in honor of Mrs. A. Wendroth.

Mrs. A. K. Weir has resigned as principal of the Kaula school and will accept a position in an O-Kland school next January.

Addison Mizner is talking of making his home in New York. Recently returned from that city Mr. Mizner will soon again journey toward it.—Call.

Mrs. Frederick Turrell, who last month returned from a visit to the coast, is lying seriously ill with appendicitis under the care of Dr. Wood.

In case that J. M. Oat is not reappointed postmaster for Honolulu, his friends will seek to have him appointed on the staff of pilots assigned to duty in Honolulu harbor.

A. D. Spilvold, who was seriously injured by being thrown from an electric car about the middle of September last, is still confined to his home at 2194 Van Ness avenue.—Chronicle.

A report is current that Chinese merchants may make a war on the island steamship companies on account of alleged high rates. It is said they may endeavor to purchase a steamer to work on the Oahu, Maui trade.

Complete returns from Hawaii show that the sugar production of those islands in 1903-04 was 328,103 long tons. The 1904-05 crop is placed at 312,000 long tons. Leaf hoppers and cane disease may reduce this estimate considerably.—Sugar Industry.

Mr. Dempsey, the new traveling representative of the Oceanic Steamship Company, departed on the Kinau yesterday en route to the volcano, to make a personal observation of the attractions of the big island and Kilauea crater in particular, so that when he returns to San Francisco he will be in possession of information to reply to prospective tourists.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)
Territorial jurors are drawing their pay.

James McQueen is adjudged a bankrupt.

Mr. and Mrs. Digby Sloggett of Kauai are spending the holidays in town.

Geo. F. Henshall of the Star left in the Alameda for two months' vacation.

It is rumored that Hugh Galbraith of Wahiawa may contest his late uncle George Galbraith's will.

Mrs. Alexander Isenberg's tea, which was dated in the papers for the 23d, will not occur until the 28th.

W. O. Smith, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is much better and expects to be out in a short time.

The first year's business of the Hawaiian Court of Land Registration exceeds in volume that of the Massachusetts court.

H. M. von Holt will follow his usual custom this year of giving every employee on the Oahu Railroad a big Christmas turkey.

Inmates of Oahu prison will be given the elements of a merry Christmas, also the benefit of services by the religious visitors of the prison.

E. Toepelman has left the Queen's hospital and gone to Wahiawa. He has not fully recovered his mental powers from the recent injury.

John Maguire has applied to the Land Court for a title to property he recently brought in Kona, Hawaii, which involves a chain of 400 conveyances.

Robert White of the Naval Station leaves on a furlough on January 6 and will spend most of the time in California. He goes to the coast on an army transport.

Charles W. Booth offers the Government a right of way for the extension of Fort street from its present terminus to join the Pauoa Valley road near the donor's residence.

Dr. McGrew's horse, attached to a light carriage, ran away yesterday, smashing the vehicle and painfully injuring the Japanese driver. The horse was scared by the barking of dogs.

Bids were received as follows yesterday, at the Public Works office, for a sanitary system at Kaakopua school: J. Mansfield, 18 days, \$762; England Plumbing Co., 25 days, \$965.50; John Nott, 30 days, \$982.50.

Harry Couzens has just completed a drawing for a cut to be used on the Hawaiian Hotel Christmas menu cards. It illustrates an Old English train of servants bearing a turkey, roast pig and plum pudding to the banquet hall.

This is Dr. McGrew's eighty-third birthday.

A road from Kaimuki to Diamond Head road is proposed.

Man Tai, an insane Chinese from Wahiawa, was sent to the asylum yesterday.

Louis Meyer, formerly of the Advertiser, expects to start a paper of his own in Idaho.

Judge Weaver of the Land Court is distributing circulars to show the advantages of a Torrens title.

The right of redemption in the case of property sold under execution for taxes is expected to be a feature of tax law amendment at the coming session of the Legislature.

Treasurer Campbell, through tax Assessor Holt, is trying to hurry up the Tax Appeal Court with its belated decisions, several of which involve very large assessments.

Fred C. Smith and Geo. P. Denison of the O. R. & L. Co. were unpleasantly jarred on Wednesday afternoon, through the upsetting of the railway automobile by running over a dog.

Bishop Restarick has written to his wife that he will return home as soon as possible after Christmas. It depends somewhat on the condition of their son Arthur, who was improving under treatment.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.
Few are entirely free from it.
Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.
Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Dec. 22, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	320
SUGAR.				
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Haw. Agricultural.....	1,200,000	100	10	10 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.....	2,412,750	100	10	10 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	20	81 1/2	82 1/2
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	137 1/2
Kona.....	2,000,000	20	10	10 1/2
Kahuku.....	500,000	100	195
Kilauea.....	500,000	20	24 1/2	25
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.....	500,000	100	14	14 1/2
Kilauea.....	180,000	100	10	10 1/2
Koloa.....	500,000	100	10	10 1/2
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.....	500,000	20	15 1/2	16
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.....	3,500,000	100	104	105
Onomes.....	1,000,000	20	10	10 1/2
Okaia.....	500,000	20	6 1/2	7 1/2
Ono R. & L. Co., Ltd.....	500,000	20	15 1/2	16
Olowalu.....	150,000	100	10	10 1/2
Panama Sugar Plant Co.....	5,000,000	50
Pacific.....	500,000	100	10	10 1/2
Pala.....	750,000	100	135
Pepeekeo.....	750,000	100	135